<<城市与建筑专业英语>>

图书基本信息

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前言

新的世纪里,我国的城市规划与建筑设计正在空前国际化,大批国际著名设计师及其事务所广泛参与到国内的项目中来,特别是北京、上海等一线城市已经成为展示当今世界先进设计理念和方法的 舞台。

面对这样的情况,对城市规划与建筑学专业英语的需求也变得十分普及。

专业英语的使用已由大专院校的专业英语课程学习,发展到在实际项目中对相关英文资料的收集整理 ,继而延伸至整个国际化的合作过程。

因此,对专业英语的掌握已逐渐成为规划师与建筑师必备的素质之一。

从我们在2003年出版《城市规划与建筑设计导读——专业英语阅读》一书到现在已有六年多。 在该书的使用过程中,不少读者给予了很高的评价,书的销售情况也很乐观。

我们一方面为能够被这么多的读者朋友认可感到欣慰,另一方面也感到对于这些信任所应承担的责任

随着时间的推移,书中一些资料的时效性在减弱,面对现在的专业发展需求,该书涉及的知识范围也 显得有些不够广泛。

针对这些,我们对该书进行了修订,将书的整体结构进行扩充,增加城市设计与景观设计的内容,使整个知识面变得完整;面向当今的国际化潮流,把经典建筑流派与建筑师的内容进行扩充,同时保留原书中的经典理论、设计大师及其作品等内容,作为必备的专业背景衔接。

在很多大专院校,城市规划、建筑学、城市设计和景观设计专业都是紧密联系的。

无论哪个专业,学生都必须涉足其他专业的知识点。

再者,设计师在实际工作中经常会涉及大量外语资料的解读以及与外籍设计师的工作沟通。

对此,我们特意将这些知识进行合理分类与组织,编写了《城市与建筑专业英语》一书。

该书内容全面而丰富,涵盖公认的专业经典和当今前沿,不仅适应多个相关专业学习的需要,更可作 为必要的专业知识储备。

阅读指南 一、专业英语阅读简述 1.课程介绍 (1)目标 专业英语阅读是一门具有 双重目的的课程。

一方面,通过对专业文章的阅读,了解专业英语与大学英语的不同,从专业英语词汇、表达方式等方面培养专业英语阅读的基本能力;另一方面,通过所选用的专业英语文章,了解国内外建筑与城市规划方面的基本理论知识及最新发展动态,从而培养阅读英语原文资料的能力,学习相关专业理论知识,拓宽专业视野。

(2)内容概要从不同的专业角度,针对不同专业的学生,本书分为城市规划、城市设计与景观设计、建筑设计、建筑流派与建筑师四个部分。

对于英语能力较强的学生,各个部分的内容可以互为补充,从而使本书成为一本选材丰富、内容翔实 的英文资料。

因此,本书还可以作为建筑学与城市规划专业硕士研究生的参考教程。

针对建筑学、城市设计与城市规划的不同专业特点,本书各单元的内容相互独立,整体结构从宏观到微观,文章主题选材广泛,不仅触及当前国外最新的城市规划趋势和理论,评析并介绍了新世纪的建筑设计新思潮、新理论,而且也列举介绍了历史上的经典建筑流派。

本书旨在为学生提供一个平台,通过这个平台去接触、去阅读更广泛、更前卫的信息。

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内容概要

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章节摘录

Urban planning in the United States is quite different from elsewhere. Since they are a federal democracy, they do not have the centralized national planning that provides the framework into which local planning must fit. It has not been popular to suggest this centralized approach since most Americans abhor big government. Thus, the 50 states emerge as the highest level for planning, and sometimes they are subdivided into regional planning Urban planning occurs at the city and regional level today. Many functions, such as transportation, water supply3, sewage4 treatment, pollution abatement5, and economic development, occur at the regional level, although no true general-purpose regional governments have been created. Instead, planning at the regional level tends to be advisory to the already established general-purpose governments at the state, county, and municipal levels. These levels have their own planning processes, which are often linked with regional plans. Urban planning will most likely remain a regional and local process for the foreseeable future. It is a continuous process that does not end with the creation of a plan but proceeds through the decision-making and monitoring6 and evaluation7 phases of government. And it has become established to the extent that it can be considered institutionalized. It has gone beyond the need to establish its legitimacy8 and has become an inherent part of government and business. The next phase in the evolution of planning will be implementation —— that is, ensuring that good planning will be carried out by both the public and the private sectors. This means that planning , while largely concerned with the built environment, will have to relate better to economic, social, and political conditions. Urban planning can make no claim to solving all of societys problems, but it can be an effective and efficient process for building cities and their regions in the best way possible. Here, planning must be a subtle process that is open, participatory, and flexible. It requires both technical skills and the arts of compromise9, negotiation1~, and consensus. Urban planners in the modem world must be part reformer, visionary designer, and politician. From this evolution of urban planning there have arisen several long-term trends.

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